## CLASH IN THE SENATE

PROPOSITION TO BUY DANISH ISL-ANDS STRONGLY OPPOSED,

WAS PRACTICALLY WITHDRAWN

ABANDONED IN THE INTERBOT OF HARMONY IN THE SENATE.

Senator Lodge Accused of Taking Advantage of the Present Time to Press a Questionable Proposition-Many Republicans Opposed It.

Washington, April 1.-The senate spent almost the entire day in secret session, in yesterday from the senate committee on foreign relations for the acquisition of the West India islands owned by Denmark, and the session was closed by the practical withdrawal of the resolution by Senator Lodge, its author. He stated that the debate had developed such a wide difference of opinion in the senate, where there had heretofore been such unanimity, that he ould not further press the matter at a time when the president needed the support of all senators of all parties. He moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, thus voluntarily for the time, abandoning the resolution.

This action on the part of Senator Lodge was preceded by an animated debate in which many sharp words were exchanged over the policy of bringing in a proposition liable to divide the senate at a time when unanimity was especially desirable, and when all parties had shown a disposition to give their uttermost support to the administration in preparation for the war which almost all the speakers considered probable

Many speeches were made on this line, and some went so far as to intimate that an advantage had been taken of the situation to press a proposition which they considered questionable, with the hope that the senate, in its patriotic desire to support the president at a critical time, would consider the matter favorably now, whereas it would not do so in times of quiet.

Senators Gorman and Pettigrew were mong those who took this position Mr. Gorman referred to the recent unanius action of congress in entrusting the rast sum of \$50,000,000 to the president for his expenditure in maintaining the dignity of the country, and said that since the days of Washington no such confidence had been imposed in a chief executive of the nation, but that, while this was a great trust, it carried with it a vast responsibility. So far, the legislative branch of the government had been united in support of the executive. It was evidently impossible to preserve this cohesion on the present proposition, and he counseled that it be not pressed

Senator Pettigrew took a similar position. He said he was willing to support the administration in all reasonable and just asures in preparation for what appeared to be inevitable war, but he did not intend, because of his loyalty in this respect, to be induced to give his adherence to a measure that did not appeal to his own judgment. The islands were, he said, fully territory which is not contiguous. He said there was no assurance beyond the word of senators that the president really desired the purchase of the islands, and intimated that the committee on foreign relations had taken advantage of the present apparently friendly spirit of congress to spring a question of policy which, at least, had had only very brief consideration from the executive. He said Senator Lodge had a report in favor of the policy now undertaken in his the measure sought to get it through now under the stress of war pressure. He called attention to the fact that Senator Lodge had said that the islands could not be annexed in time of war, and if this was true, and with war so imminent as it is, it was evident that there would not be time to complete the purchase in time to make them available. If there was going to be war, the United States, he thought, could secure all the coaling stations necessary on the island of Cuba, and that, if there was no war, none would be needed.

Senator Lodge replied briefly to this, admitting his long advocacy of the acquisition of the Danish possessions, and explaining his efforts to secure action at the present time. He said he had called upon the president with reference to the purchase of the islands, and that not only he, but the naval officials, had concurred in the opinion that their possession would be of inestimable value in case of hostilities in the

Senator Perkins and Senator Elkins, both Republicans, attacked the purchase proposition as unwise, in that it was liable to involve us in extra expense and unnecessary entanglement. Senator Teller stated that, ordinarily, he would favor annexation, and that he had done so for many years, but that he would not advise an effort to secure action at a critical time like the present when it was unwise to bring in any proposition calculated to create discord and division. He, therefore, criticised the action of the committee in reporting the res-

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, spoke against the resolution, saying that for present or immediate war purposes they would be useless, and that they could be acquired if wanted at some future time. The acquisition of territory, in his opinion, should be by treaty and not by legislative act. He said it would take a year to fortify either of the West Indies so as to make them available for any purpose. At present we have not the guns nor the time to complete the works for fortifying any portion of the

Senator Mason was among the supporters of the resolution. He put his support on the ground that he was willing to aid the administration in any way deemed necessurv for the successful prosecution of a war with Spain.

## Eph Was in Luck.

"Was Miss De Rastus very cutting in her refusal of you, Eph?"
"No! I wah berry fo'tunate in dat re-peck, sah. De lady couldn't fine de pocket in heh dress to git at heh razzer, sah."

From Two Points of View-Minnie (ad-niring her new rings-"Isn't it a dear lit-te thing?" Jack (who bought it)-"Indeed, is!"-Jeweiers' Weekly.

### TERRE HAUTE GIRL'S ROMANCE Daisy Tenach Finds Her Real Relatives and Wenith and

Love. A romance such as is often seen on the stage and in novels, but not often met with in real life, has actually taken place in the short life of a Terre Haute, Ind., girl, and a happy marriage about to be performed

a happy marriage about to be performed will properly crown it.

Miss Dalsy Teusch, as she is universally known in Terre Haute, was a prime favorite with all. She was formerly the organist at the Centenary Sunday school, and later taught one of the classes of little people there. As the story runs, she had become attached to Charles Wesley Harris, but Mr. and Mrs. Teusch objected to him because of his financial circumstances, and insisted that she should marry someone of influence and wealth. After a scene, it is alleged that Mrs. Teusch exclaimed that the young woman might do as she pleased, as she was not her daughter.

er. This startling statement, in view of the This startling statement, in view of the fact that the girl had passed as Mrs. Teusch's daughter for nineteen years, caused a profound sensation. Miss Teusch is said to have pleaded for the truth, but for a while was denied. Meanwhile Mr. Harris left the city without comprehending the situation and remained away for several months. During his absence the young woman devoted herself to clearing up the mystery surrounding her infancy. up the mystery surrounding her infancy and finally succeeded in discovering that her real name was Arna Tipps and that hoth of her parents had died in her early infancy. An only sister lives at Grant, eight miles northeast of Terre Haute, although neither had ever known of the other's whereabouts. This sister and an uncle at Indianapolis conducted a search for the missing girl for years, advertising far and near. In addition to a natural desire to learn of her whereabout and circumstances, they wanted to secure proof of her existence in order to establish a claim for a pension. Her father was a war veteran and it is said that the girls will each receive a handsome amount of back pay. up the mystery surrounding her infanc

will each receive a handsome amount of back pay.

Miss Teusch, as she was known, and Harris, her betrothed, are in Indianapolis, the young woman making her home with her uncle in that city. The uncle has also promised to secure a position for Mr. Harris and the announcement of their marriage may be expected at any day.

## CONCERNING OVERWORK.

Natural Laws Are Not Suspended in Any Man's Favor, Says Mr. Biffeton.

From the New York Sun.
"Work," said Mr. Biffleton, "just good, plain, solid, hard work, never killed anybody, but overwork may. It may be set down as a general proposition that work done in overtime is overwork. And it is certain that this kind of work doesn't pay, There may be some little temporary profit from it at the outset, but in the long run there is not only no profit in it, but it may

result in a great loss.

"I suppose that most men think there will be an exception in their case; that they can stand it, anyhow, but the time is sure to come when they will discover that the earth keeps right on turning, just the same; the natural laws are not suspended on their account; that, in fact, there is no exception in their case, and that if they crowd themselves too hard they must nay crowd themselves too hard they must nay rowd themselves too hard they must pay the penalty.

There are, of course, situations in which "There are, of course, situations in which we expect to turn loose and work without regard to time, but every man knows when such occasions arise. A man doesn't want to stint his time, either. It won't do him any hurt to begin a minute or two before the whistle blows, and when he works he ought to plug into it for all he knows how, as he will, if he is anybody. But when he has put in a good stout day's work he ought to stop. It won't pay him to work overtime. A fresh and vigoruos man can do more work in eight hours than a tired man can do in twelve. And he has this further tremendous advantage that he Leeps his edge, while the tired man is all the time becoming more tired, and is drawn the time becoming more tired, and is drawn out thinner and thinner until he peters

"In this condition the tired-out man may be useful as an object lesson, he may even be of some service as a missionary, but he will not be of very much use to him-self."

portification of seeing the rescue they had attempted made by a crew of volun-teers. It mattered not that these had made no previous exertions, that they had come fresh and unwearied upon the scene; Keep-er Atkins and his crew had to take from er Atkins and his crew had to take from the community what in the staid, oid-fashioned speech of the cape, is known as the "goading slur." The keeper made no attempt to answer his critics: but grad-ually, as that season and the following summer wore away, a settled look of deually, as that season and the following summer wore away, a settled look of determination became stamped on his face, and his bearing took on a dignity almost tragic. When, at the opening of the next season, his wife, as he left his home for the station, begged him not to expose himself to needless danger, he replied:
"Before this season is over I will have wiped out the "goading slur."

Reaching the station, he called his crew about him, and informed them that, no matter at what peril, a rescue would be attempted at every wreck within the limits of the station.

That winter a storm of almost unprecedented fury burst over the coast, and a vessel was swept upon the Peaked Hill bars. A surfboat launched by seemingly, superhuman power, put from the shore. But neither desperation, nor even madness, could keep a boat afloat in such a sea; and when, one after another, those who had braved it were cast upon the beach three were dead. One of these was Keeper Atkins. He had wiped out the "goading slur."

Of such stuff are the heroes of the life-

Of such stuff are the heroes of the life-

## She Wanted Attention.

An extremely well dressed young woman stood before the "art needlework" counter of one of the dry goods shops Tuesday morning. She was unmistakably tailor-made, and her "scolding locks" were pinned up yith a colled snake of turquoise. Half a dozen times she tried to engage the attention of the saleswoman, who had enough customers to have occupied five saleswomen. Every time the saleswoman responded. "In a minute I'll wait on you," and went placidly on attending to the wants of some-body else. The well dressed young woman trembled with impatience.
"These Washington cierks don't understand their business like New York clerks," she said to her companion. "A New York clerk can wait on eight people at once." "It's outrageous having to wait this way," said her companion, who wore an owl on her hat.
"It's shameful" said the first young

way," said her companion, who were an owl on her hat. "It's shameful," said the first young

"It's shameful," said the first young woman.
"It's perfectly horrid," said the second.
"The people who keep this store ought to be taught a lesson," said the first young woman.
"I've a great mind to go somewhere else. I have."
This 'errible threat seemed to move the saleswoman. She rolled her eyes languidly toward the young woman.
"I want one skein of silver gray filo," said the well dressed woman, and everybody heaved a, sigh of relief. The store had been saved the loss of a customer. The filo was 4 cents.

From the Boston Transcript.

One night after he had gone home he sat down and made a sketch. It was not meant for anything in particular, not even for a Japanese prince, as has been said. It was a picture of a man in strange robes, with a big sword, standing on a curved line. The background was broken by a queer blotch of dead black, which represented nothing, but which was of unusual and pleasing design. Later he turned out many more, equally absurd and attractive.

He took them to Oscar Wilde, who gave him his book, "Salome," to illustrate. There were more than 100 pictures in this book, and they brought more notoriety to Beardsley than the book did to Wilde. With John Lane, Beardsley got out the Yellow Book, a magazine bound in cloth of a startling yellow, filled for the most part with Beardsley's strange drawings. Copies of the first number were mailed to all the principal newspapers in the world, and the advertisement which it got was never before equaled. The book struck the popular fancy, for Reardsley's drawings had become a fad. The young artist found that he who had been reared in poverty now had plenty of money at his disposal. From the Boston Transcript.

## His Point of View

From the Detroit Free Press.
"Demon, do you think that the moral tendency of bicycle riding is bad?"
"Yes, for those who do not ride."

Fair visitor—"What a lovely parrot! (To parrot)—Polly want a cracker?" Polly (cautiously)—"Did you make it yourself?"— Truth.

BRANN, OF ICONOCLAST FAE, "UP AGAINST IT" AT LAS'

SHOT AND MORTALLY HURT.

HIS ANTAGONIST, CAPTAIN, T. DA-VIS, WILL DIE ALS

Brann's Manager Shot Thruh the Hand and Two Other Menit by Stray Bullets-Brann id Davis Had Long Bee Enemies.

Waco, Tex., April 1.-In the midof busy preparations for city election petings, while bands were playing and attering handbills from their decorated vs. calling the people together, W. C. Bra; editor of the Iconoclast, and Captain M. Davis met and fought a revolver dueto the

afternoon, on South Fourth street, front of the Cotton Belt ticket office, al after exchanging a few words, both began emptying their revolvers into eachther's body. When the battle was over, Brat was

The combatants met just at 6 o'cek this

found to be perforated in the left lut, and

left leg and the right foot, and Day was

W. C. BRANN.

shot through the right lung and thugh both of his arms. The surgeons say oth men are likely to die.

The difficulty between the two men rew out of the Brann-Baylor feud of last ar. Captain Davis' daughters are pupil of Baylor university, and the referen in the Iconoclast to Baylor, which tre generally construed to mean reflection on the moral character of the pupils and iculty, brought forth from Captain Day a denunciation of Brann, delivered in laguage most forcible and direct. In the ty ampaign now in progress, Captain Davils the chairman of one of the committees, ad vas active all day in the duties that jdtion entailed. Election day is close t and, and excitement was high. The aptle Brann was an advocate of the caniate Captain Davis was seeking to defea and that state of affairs contributed to

small extent to the meeting. Politics, however, was not the chief caus by any means. About a month ago, be Circumstances singularly pathetic surround the loss which befell the crew of the Peaked Hill station, near Provincetown, Cape Cod. Keeper Atkins of this station was one of the true and trusted veterans of the service. But one stormy day in winter, after twelve hours' exposure on the beach, exhausted by futile efforts to launch the surfboat, he and his crew had the mortification of seaing the receive them. carried to Capta Davis. This episode stirred up the intense when the Gerald-Harris tragedy oc-

> every occasion to make his feeling known. This afternoon Brann and his business is regarded as mortally wounded, his right lung being lacerated. Both men are bleeding internally, and are faint. At a late hour both men were alive, but appeared to be sinking.

Waco, Tex., April 2-3:40 a, m.-Mr. Brann s dead.

## WAS ROBBERY PLANNED? ttempt to Hold Up a Pittsburg & Gulf Train South of Joplin

Suspected. Joplin, Mo., April 1.-(Special.) What an pears to have been an unsuccessful attempt to hold up a Pittsburg & Gulf train occurred at 1 o'clock this morning near Tipton ford, twelve miles south of Joplin. The conductor of a north bound
freight train reported that a band of robbers were stationed near Tipton ford. His
suspicions were aroused by a red lantern
swung across the track as the freight approached the station. When the engineer
siowed up, no robbers appeared and it
was supposed that, finding the train was a
freight instead of a passenger, the robbers withdrew into the woods. The police
were telephoned for at Joplin and when
the south bound passenger reached the
station the conductor had the police accompany the train. No robbers appeared,
however, and at Neosho the police left
the train and came home. Tipton ford is
an ideal place for a holdup, being surrounded by heavy timber in the midst
of the Shoal creek hills. Neosho, the
nearest telegraph station on the south, is
ten miles distant. Tipton ford, twelve miles south of Jop-

Holton, Kas., April 1.—(Special.) ExRepresentative S. E. Ream was arrested to-day charged with stealing two kegs of whisky, valued at £3, from the depot of the Leavenworth & Western Rallway Company. One of the secret service men of the company ran the matter down. It is said that others are implicated, and that other arrests will follow.

She left a letter to her mother, saying there was no place in this world for her-no chance to make an honest living. She has a sister living here. Her father is in Colorado and her mother at Madison, Kas.

London, Ont., April 1.—James Tuttle, manager of the Wesley stock company, was shot dead on the stage at the Audi-torium theater to-night by W. D. Emerson, leading man of the company, as a result of a dispute over the question of unpaid salary. Emerson made no attempt to escape. Tuttle struck Emerson a severe blow on the mouth before the latter fired.

## Mrs. Nobles May Not Hang.

Atlanta, Ga., April 1.—The prison commission to-day recommended to Governor Atkinson that the sentence of Mrs. Elizabeth Nobles, who was to have been hanged to-day at Macon, be commuted to imprisonment for life. The governor has portponed the execution, and will no doubt indorse the finding of the commission. Mrs. Nobles is over 69 years of age and is in falling health.

Prominent Anarchist Dead. Detroit, Mich., April 1.—Robert Reitzel, editor and publisher of Der Arme Teufel, a German paper well known both in this country and Germany, died at his home here to-day. He had been dying for some weeks from tuberculosis of the spine. His writings were of an anarchistic character, and among anarchistic circles he was a

and among anarchistic circles he was a

power.

From Harper's Bazar.
In yielding fodder this corn has another In yielding fodder this corn has another desirable characteristic. It remains green until after the seed is ripe, The yield of this fodder is nearly double that of ordinary corn. The grain makes good flour, and is also a good popcorn. As a food product it is not quite so nutritious for live stock as Indian corn, but the margin of difference is so slight that only scientific research is able to reveal it. In a given quantity it has been found that Indian corn has \$1.7 per cent of the substances that produce heat and fat and support muscular effort. Kaffir corn produces \$0.7 per cent of the same substances in the same quantity of corn. It is more difficult, however, for the farmer to prepare the grain of Kaffir corn for food than the old-time corn. Kaffir corn is harder and grittier, and needs tity of corn. It is more difficult, however, for the farmer to prepare the grain of Kaffir corn for food than the old-time corn. Kaffir corn is harder and grittler, and needs more grinding than its rival. Neither cattle nor swine make as great a growth in weight while being fed for market on Kaffir corn as on the old-time feeds, but an exhaustive experiment, made by the state agricultural college in Kansas in 1896, revealed that when cattle and hogs are fed together, red Kaffir corn (the white Kaffir corn not being so nutritious as the red) is the best ration that can be used on the farm. That part of the product that the cattle fail to use in beefmaking the hogs absorb, and the minimum waste results. Elaborate tables have been made showing the guperiority of Kaffir corn to all other kinds of corn for the Western farmer, all based upon the fact that it is a drouth-resister, that it has the power to grow again after it has taken a forced rest, and that it does not become "fired," as ordinary corn does in a time of hot winds.

A remarkable thing about alfalfa and Kaffir corn has been demonstrated in the experiments at the Kansas Agricultural college, and that is that twenty pounds of alfalfa hay and eight pounds of Kaffir corn make the "ideal dairy ration." It is asserted by experts at this institution that on this ration it is possible for the Kansas dairy cow to produce the very best butter at 4 cents a pound. Allowing 2 cents a pound for freight to New York city, the Kansas dairymen assert that they can put butter on the market in the metropolis cheaper than any other producers in the country. If that be true, the outlook for the farmer who cultivates these unfailing crops of alfalfa and Kaffir corn must be rosy, for whether the farmer decides to transform these crops into butter, or into beef, pork or mutton, he seems to be in a position to do so at the minimum cost.

## How They Ent.

The English are admitted by unprejudiced foreigners to be the most refined eaters in the world. To see a well bred Englishman go through the various stage of his dinner is to have a lessen in the art of graceful eating.

Very different is the behavior of the Russian, who does not disdain to use nature's weapons when he considers the latter more convenient than knife and fork.

The Frenchman will use a piece of bread in nearly all cases where he should use a knife.

The German, on the other hand, plunges his knife into his mouth in a way that is

his knife into his mouth in a way that is terrifying.

The Swede cuts up all his food into tiny pleces first of all, and then, having laid aside his knife, proceeds to take up piece by piece with his fork.

The Italian uses a spoon quite as often as the fork. He will employ the former for vegetables, and sometimes even for fish. The latter use of the spoon is somewhat curious.

The Japanese diner uses chopsticks, a

and Brann's rejoinder carried to Captan Davis. This episode stirred up the men against each other and increased the bit terness between them, which began wher the Brann-Baylor trouble arose and grew intense when the Gerald-Harris tragedy oc-

intense when the Gerald-Harris tragedy occurred last November.

It was often predicted that when the apostie, Brann, and Captain Davis met. Taking a very sharp knife, he diapostie, Brann, and Captain Davis each of which he flings into his mouth in being a fearless man, and ready on all occasions to express himself. The publications of Brann against Baylor university wounded him deeply, and he took every occasion to make his feeling known.

The Greek swallows his meat in huge mouthfuls and would probably devour a steak weighing half a pound in half a minute. Taking a very sharp knife, he diapostic himself. It is not to be wondered at that the Greeks suffer so much from the mouthfuls and would probably devour a steak weighing half a pound in half a minute. Taking a very sharp knife, he diapostic head that when the apostic, and the section of which he flings into his mouthfuls and would probably devour a steak weighing half a pound in half a minute. Taking a very sharp knife, he diapostic, vides the meat into four or five sections, each of which he flings into his mouth in rapid succession. It is not to be wondered at that the Greeks suffer so much from the mouthfuls and would probably devour a steak weighing half a pound in half a minute. Taking a very sharp knife, he diapost with the flings into his mouthfuls and would probably devour a steak weighing half a pound in half a minute. Taking a very sharp knife, he diapost weighing half a pound in half a mouthfuls and weighing half a pound in half a pound in half a mouthfuls and weighing half a pound in half a

every occasion to make his feeling known. This afternoon Brann and his business manager, W. H. Ward, were across the street from the Cotton Belt office and were seen crossing the treet together, going in the direction of French's book store, Captain Davis' office being between the book store and the Cotton Belt office. When Brann and Ward reached the front of the book store, Captain Davis was in front of his office. The words that passed between them were terms of reproach, and they lost no time in getting out their weapons. About ten seconds were occupied in the shooting, at the end of which Brann and Davis lay bleeding, and W. H. Ward, Brann's business manager, was shot through the right hand, the bones being shattered. A wild bullet hit Motorman Kennedy on the knee, Kennedy was passing on his car. Another wild bullet wounds are not serious. Kepler and his partner. Prince, are touring the world on a wager, and had just reached where a reporter called to-night he was on a couch surrounded by surgeons, his intellectual face as white as snow. His wife and many friends were with him. He is too weak to talk and is probably past surgery, although the doctors say there is some slight chance for him. Captain Tom Davis was taken to the Pacific hotel, and is regarded as mortally wounded, his right lung being lacerated. Both men are bleeding internally and see fair. rity of her face and figure, the woman raisy of her face and figure, the woman as made to appear older thin her years, thich were not appearently more than 30. It is, as a matter of fact, quite as ridictious that spinsters of 30 and more should have to go through life labeled with the pn-adult Miss as it would be to have fay-bearded, baldheaded bachelors carrying about visiting cards engraved with ig about visiting cards engraved with laster Peter Oldboy, for example.

A Tribute to the Wife. "During my many years of office as Av leth Din (Father of the House of Judgeth Din (Father of the House of Judgrent) I have, with few exceptions, found
dly too true, 'When husband and wife
quarrel, the husband is in the wrong.'"
This remarkable assertion was made to
M. J. Malcolm Fraser (whose interesting
pper on "London's Court of King Solomon" appears in Pearson's Magazine), not
by an irresponsible person, not by a casual
stident of human nature, but by one
whose experience is almost unique. Dr

bt an irresponsible person, not by a casual sudent of human nature, but by one whose experience is almost unique—Dr. Alier, the chief rabbi. How many among guitle readers even know of this court of judgment over which Dr. Adler and two acessors preside twice a week, at which everything relating to the Jewish laws is stitled free of charge? This court is but one of many held all over the world, wherever Jews have settled.

This statement coming from such a man, is one of great significance—with the exceptions the husband is in the wond; If a woman had said it, people would have scoffed at her, attributed her bilef to sex prejudice, and paid little heed. In the case of complaints from wives and husband every endeavor is made to proplitate the opposing parties, especially if the husband lodges the complaint. This is tise, for a few sensible words from a good man would go far toward healing matimonial differences which, once brought into public, become practically irreparable, ilittle more compromise, a little less respectively increased.

Hardy-Bowen.

to-day charged with stealing two kegs of whisky, valued at \$3. from the depot of the Leavenworth & Western Rallway Company. One of the secret service men of the company ran the matter down. It is said that others are implicated, and that other arrests will follow.

Young Woman Weary of Life.

Emporia, Kas., April 1.—(Special.) Etta Clopton, aged about 21. committed suicide by taking nearly ten grains of strychnine last night at the Fifth Avenue hotcl.

Hardy—Bowen.

News has been received in this country of the marriage at Athens last week of Arthur S. Hardy, the novellist and United Sates minister to Persia. to Miss Bowen, diughter of the late Henry C. Bowen and ster of Clarence W. Bowen, publisher of the late Henry C. Bowen and ster of Clarence W. Bowen, publisher of the late Henry C. Bowen and ster of Clarence W. Bowen, publisher of the late Henry C. Bowen and ster of Clarence W. Bowen, publisher of the late Henry C. Bowen and ster of Clarence W. Bowen, publisher of the late Henry C. Bowen and ster of Clarence W. Bowen, publisher of the late Henry C. Bowen and ster of Clarence W. Bowen, publisher of the late Henry C. Bowen and ster of Clarence W. Bowen, publisher of the late Henry C. Bowen and ster of Clarence W. Bowen, publisher of the late Henry C. Bowen and ster of Clarence W. Bowen, publisher of the late Henry C. Bowen and ster of Clarence W. Bowen, publisher of the late Henry C. Bowen and ster of Clarence W. Bowen, publisher of the late Henry C. Bowen and ster of Clarence W. Bowen, publisher of the late Henry C. Bowen and ster of Clarence W. Bowen, publisher of the late Henry C. Bowen and ster of Clarence W. Bowen, publisher of the late Henry C. Bowen and ster of Clarence W. Bowe

## A MAN WHO COLLECTS CANES

WILL SOON HAVE ONE FOR EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR.

They Have the Interest of Place Association-Only One Owes Its Value to the Man Who Carried It.

From the New York Sun. There is an excellent dentist in a near by town who is somewhat of a virtuoso utside of his profession. He is a great collector of all sorts of things except stamps and birds' eggs, having an espe-cial fancy for relics and curiosities. He has also gathered paintings, and their catalogue is of considerable interest; but

next to his pictures he takes the greatest pride in his collection of canes. "I've been getting canes together ever since I was 16," he said the other day, "and that is thirty years ago. I've read everything about canes that ever got into print, and talked with everybody knew anything about them, and of its kind I've got the best collection in the world, certainly the largest. There is an earl in England who is reported to have a cane for every working day in the year, and who is trying now to get one for every Sunday; but I've got over 350 right here in this room.

"Of course you can go out and cut sticks of wood anywhere, but that doesn't make a cane collection. Your canes must have some interest attaching to them which gives them value. They may have been carried by some historic character, they may have come from some historic place. They may be of personal interest to the collector, such as canes cut on his travels. They may be valuable from the variety of their wood and the difficulty of obtaining them.

"My collection has most of these merits that canes may have, except that of his-

that canes may have, except that of his-toric ownership. From every other point of view it is a good collection. It hasn't of view it is a good collection. It hasn't cost me a cent, practically, that is, I haven't bought one of them. I've cut them myself or they've been presented to me by friends who know my hobby. All that it has cost me is the time I've spent on them. I've polished them myself and fitted on the ferrules.

"They have come from all over the world. Here's one that came from the Island of Juan Fernandez after cruising for a year in Southern waters on a storm-

world. Here's one that came from the Island of Juan Fernandez atter cruising for a year in Southern waters on a storm-driven vessel. Here's one cut from the old elim that was blown down on Boston Common in 1873. Maybe it came from the very limb which was the favorite place to hang minute men on during the Revolution. Right next to it is a cane cut close by the old Witch chapel at Salem. "I'll just run over the canes, now that I've started, and give you some idea of their variety of interest. This cane was one made from the original cradle used while the Brooklyn bridge was building. A plece of the ramrod for a Georgia state cannon used in the civil war is responsible for this one. This one is a war curlosity, too; it was made from the floor of Libby prison. Now this is another prison cane," placing his hand reverently on a highly polished stick of olive. "It was given to me by a friend who bought it in Rome on the steps of the prison where Paul was jailed. The one next to it was cut from a myrtle in Gethsemane.

"Rob Roy's cave is a real thing, did you know it? This cane was cut at its entrance. Here are two more historic canes, one from the field of Waterloo and one from

know it? This cane was cut at its entrance. Here are two more historic canes, one from the field of Waterloo and one from the birthplace of Columbus. Here is the first cane turned out on Booth's Darkest England farm. This blackthorn was cut near the 'Deserted Village' of Oliver Goldsmith. That cane beside it is a common one, I suppose; it came from Washington's Mount Vernon home. Here is one from the last blockhouse built in Nova Scotia by the French for defense against the Indians.

lians.
"When old Trinity was torn down in 1839 a cane was made from its steeple for the incumbent rector, and it finally came to me. Here it is, and the cane beside it is about the only one I have whose value was given

the only one I have whose value was given by the man who carried it. It was the last cane used by Walt Whitman.

"This is getting too much like Homer's first naval census. I'll just rest you a little by showing you how a diverse collection may be classified. I've got canes from all the big battlefields of the war. I've got 'em from all the tall mountains of the country. I've got 'em by states, one from every state in the Union, with its characteristic wood, if possible.

"The different countries of the world are pretty well represented, too. Bog oak shillelans from Ireland, cactuses and carv-

The different countries of the world are pretty well represented, too. Bog oak shillelahs from Ireland, cactuses and carved coffee canes from Mexico, alpenstocks and so forth. You'll notice heads and figures on some canes. I did all that carving myself with a penknife on each cane to show where it came from. This negro head came from the mouth of the Congo; this long chin-whiskered face is supposed to be a cracker's from Georgia, and this tiger came from India. But I had to give up the carving as my profession began to make more demands on my time.

"There are some cane curiosities here too, you will notice. This is the backbone of a sawfish run through by a steel rod. And this one, wouldn't you think it was a stuffed snake colled around a branch? It's nothing but a piece of bitter-root vine twined around a dead branch. Twenty-five minutes' work with some colors and a knife made it look so fierce. And here is a piece of hedge-thorn which was girdled twice by rabbits and lived a year afterward, showing that a limb may be girdled and yet live. Looks like one of those rattan carpet beaters, doesn't it?

"I don't want to bore you by dwelling on individual canes I only want to show you how a collection may be made up. Here are some canes from trees planted by well known men. One of them came from a tree that Brigham Young planted, and these two canes, one from a tea tree and one from a bay tree planted by Jeff Davis. But I suppose the collector himself is the only one, atter all, who gets much pleasure in such an assortment as mine. When I have a little more leisure I'm going in for canes by periods—such as Elizabethan canes, Queen Anne canes, Louis XIV. canes and the like. Those will cost me money to get."

## Seven Wonders of the World.

From the Century.

We have no indication of the existence of a cycle of seven wonders until about the end of the second century B. C. Then appears, in an epigram of Antipater of Sidon, anenumeration of seven great appears, in an epigram of Antipater of Sidon, anenumeration of seven great works, which prove to be the very ones later appearing as the seven wonders. They are: (1) the walls of Babylon: (2) the statute of Zeus at Olympia: (3) the Harging Garden of Semiramis at Babylon; (4) the Colossus of Rhodes; (5) the Pyramids of Memphis; (6) the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus; (7) the Temple of Diana (Artemis) at Ephesus. Within the next century, Varro, by his leisurely allusion to the septem opera, betrays that the saying has already assumed current proverbial form. Didorus, in the secoud half of the same century (first B. C.), speaks, too, of "the so-called seven works;" and Strabo, a little later uses the very phrase, "the seven wonders." From this time on, at least, the septem miracula have an assured place in all the common lore of Rome. The little Greek treatise. "On the Seven Wonders," which has come down to us in incomplete form, and under the name of Philio of Byzantium, an engineer of the second century B. C., is really, as its style and artificial purisms amply show, the work of some rhetorican of the fifth or sixth century after Christ, and in no wise chargeable against the otherwise blameless record of the excellent man of facts and machines. The list it gives is the same as that found in Antipater's epigram.

### Food in an Egyptian Village. From the Century.

From the Century.

We rise early, and a cup of coffee is always offered, sometimes accompanied by a piece of bread, or a small cake made of flour mixed with honey or oil. Somewhere about midday, if we are within reach, some light food, such as boiled eggs, bread, and coffee, is sent to us. In many cases the eggs are boiled hard, shelled, and served in a large bowl of oil, and the meal has the added interest of the endeavor to catch the slippery morsels as they bob about in the liquid. The taste for oil or semma (clarified butter) is one that must be acquired; both are frequently more or less rancid, and are liberally mixed with almost everything you eat. At night, from 6 to 8 p. m. the only real meal of the day is prepared. It is almost always the same. This consists of a little very greasy soup, to which is added semma, stewed or boiled mutton, or goat's flesh, on a pyramid of rice, and the ceremonial dish of riz b'il laban (boiled rice and milk). This last is always good, and in most cases is the only thing eatable. Pigeons and turkeys form a pleasant variety when offered: but few hosts give one the choice, a "lamb or kid of the flock" being considered a more "honorable" dish, and demanded by one's position.

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HOW "OLD IROXSIDES" GOT A PRIZE

15 WEST INDIA WATERS. An Incident of Our Little Trouble

Stunning Surprise. That night there was a busy hum along the streets of Port Platte, the village at the head of a small harbor on the south side of San Domingo. The sun was slowly descending behind the blue peaks of the island, and all knew that deep darkness might almost instantly succeed the brief twilight of the tropics. But the rapid approach of night was forgotten in the general alarm; for an American frigate, with all her canvas spread, was bearing down upon the French haven, Suddenly the dreaded vessel furled her courses and hove

all her canwas spread, was bearing down upon the French haven. Suddenly the freaded vessel furled her courses and hove to as if to reconnoiter. After seanning marrowly the fittle anchory of the season of the reconnoiter. After seanning marrowly the fittle anchory of the season of the season of the reconnoiter. After seanning marrowly the fittle anchory of the season of the seas

"How shall I ascertain that fact without

the gangway of the frigate, as the low dash of oars fell upon his ear.

"Aye, aye!" came from the boat; and soon Lieutenant Hull stood on deck. "It is the Sandwich." he added, saluting the walting commodore.

"Are you certing?"

"Are you certain?"
"I am, sir; for I lay directly under the stern, and heard, through the cable windows, which were open, her officers congratulating themselves upon the departure of the Constallation for such they deem

gratulating themselves upon the departure of the Constellation, for such they deem this ship to be. Besides, I noticed her masts and bowsprit, as I swept along under the guns of the fort; they are as you described them to be."

"I'll have her!" exclaimed Commodore Taibot, as he looked again at the harbor, which could be dimly seen through the haze of dawn. "About ship, sir! Set all the studding sails."

The frigate came swiftly about, and stood off to sea. Soon the studding sails on both sides were spread to the crowding breeze; and, like a mountain of snow, she danced along upon the bosom of the deep until her morning watch looked in vain for the blue outline of the Island of San Domingo.

"Where away?" asked the omeer of the deck.
"On the lee bow, sir."
"Can you make her out?"
"She is a sloop, sir; and shows American colors."
"Hoist our ensign," commanded the lieu-

"How shall I ascertain that fact without boarding her?"

"You will know her to be the Sandwich by the black stripes around her white masts and by the shortness of her bowsprit. Make haste, sir, I have other work for you."

Hull withdrew, wrapped himself in his heavy boat cloak, gave the necessary orders to the officer of the deck, and took his place at the stern sheets of the second cutter. "Shove off! Let fall! Pull cheerily, my boys!" were the orders he gave in quick succession in a low voice; then for two hours nothing was heard of him. Already a pale streak stretched along the eastern waters, and the clouds grew thinner and fewer, while here and there a star peeped out and was reflected by the waves below.

"Boat ahoy!" challenged the sentinel at